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Report for the month of January, 1904.

Maximum temperature 30° C., minimum 28.06° C.; rainfall 9 mm.; average relative humidity 78.86; rainy days 1.

The causes of death were as follows: Enteric fever 2, beriberi 5, erysipelas 4, malarial fevers 20, pulmonary tuberculosis 45, other tuberculosis 1, syphilis 1, cancer and other malignant growths 8, diseases of nervous system 37, diseases of circulatory system 29, diseases of digestive system 45, diseases of respiratory organs 18, diseases of urinary organs 16, septicemia puerperal 1, diseases of organs of locomotion 1, congenital debility 7, senile debility 10, not specified 22; total 282.

During the same period there were — disinfections made in houses in which had occurred deaths from tuberculosis. At the quarantine station 231 passengers and their baggage were disinfected, as they had come from Rio de Janeiro, at which place plague was then present.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Sanitary convention held by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

The following is received from Minister Thompson, under date of June 8:

A sanitary convention is being held in Rio de Janeiro by representatives of the Governments of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil, for the purpose of formulating laws and regulations governing the quarantine of maritime commerce between these countries. The convention held its first session on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and was presided over by Dr. J. J. Seabra, minister of the interior.

In his address, after welcoming warmly the representatives of the friendly nations thus gathered together, Doctor Seabra expressed the hope that all discussions purely theoretical would be laid aside and that practical results and conclusions would be arrived at. The basis for a convention, as outlined by him, provides for liberty of maritime and river commerce within the restrictions named; that is, in case of epidemics the affected ports will be closed; application of the sanitary measures at the time when they will be most efficacious, which would be before or during the embarkation of the passengers, the measures consisting of observation or medical examination of passengers and baggage, having always in view the facilities of commerce as well as the comfort of the passengers; all measures adopted to be based on the most advanced scientific conclusions of this congress; after learning the sanitary condition of the respective countries, to formulate such regulations as will facilitate commerce as much as possible; no prophylactic restrictions adopted by any of the contracting countries to be put into effect at any time without first advising the other countries; the obligatory duration of the treaty to be four years; when in the future any essential modifications in the sanitary régime established by this treaty become necessary, they can be made by the common contracting countries.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended July 14, 1904: Present officially estimated population, 8,500; 4 deaths;